2. Establish position on station and record location in the field notebook.** Appropriate procedures could include use of a global positioning system, triangulation on local landmarks, careful notations on a detailed map, etc.

3. Expose one or more SPMDs to the atmosphere for the duration of the deployment process. This sampler will serve as an atmospheric blank, and should be processed like the exposed samplers.

4. Transfer the SPMDs from their transportation containers to pre-cleaned cages, as necessary. (This is usually necessary for triolein-filled SPMDs, and unnecessary for hexane-filled PISCES samplers. Create field replicate samples as required by the Field Sampling Plan.**

5. Lower the caged SPMD or PISCES samplers into the water to an appropriate depth, and secure in place.** Appropriate options include:

   - Suspension from a buoy
   - Attachment to a concrete block that is lowered to the bottom
   - Attachment to a permanent structure like a bridge piling

6. After deployment is complete, mark the station so that it may be found at the end of the sampling period.** Stakes, flags, buoys, etc., may be used. Consider securing the deployment device to the shore or a permanent structure such as a bridge piling, if appropriate.

7. Leave the samplers in place for 28 days, or another time period if required by the study.

8. (Optional) During the deployment it may be desirable to temporarily retrieve the samplers for inspection. This is especially advisable for triolein-filled SPMDs, which are prone to biofouling by bacteria and algae, and should be cleaned after 14 days using a paper towel.

9. At the end of the exposure retrieve the samplers, remove them from their cages (if necessary), clean the samplers with a paper towel (if necessary), and place the samplers in a clean glass jar or metal can. Label the container with station number, date, etc.

10. Place the containers on ice, and transfer to the analytical laboratory.

4.0 FIELD QA/QC PROCEDURES

1. Replicate SPMDs are usually deployed at each station, to assess contaminant heterogeneity. Triplicate SPMDs are often used.